The House being in Committee of the Whole, and having under consideration the Loan Bill—the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Fillmore (under direction of the Committee of Ways and Means) to add, after the third section of the bill, the

following as section No. 4: "And be it further enacted, That the proviso to the second section of the said act is hereby repealed; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to cause the stock, hereafter to be issued, to be dis-

That parties must exist in a republic, as under other forms of Government, none will deny. he that it is not desirable entirely to extinguish them. The jealous vigilance they engender, acts as a guard against supineness in the public mind, and prevents aught like indifference and neglect on the part of the People to the correct and pure administration of their Government.

citements necessarily attendant on a system of almost

universal popular elective franchise.

But, sir, it is unpardonable, eminently ungrateful, in one selected as a representative, to sink the high character conferred u on him into that of a party mercenary—a mere political soldier of fortune, proud only of the professional honors of the camp in which for the time being he serves, and forgetful that he for the time being he serves, and forgetful that he has or ever had a country entitled to his devotion and his services. And no dazzling display of talent—no brilliant gladiatorial feat—no ready ruse can conceal, disguise, or ennoble the wretched calling of the man disguise, or ennoble the wretched calling of the man far to forget what is due to our own characters and to have the prudence to keep it ranking in its depository, his own heart.

I scorn to defend myself or friends from an imputation so palpably absurd. If it were possible for us so far to forget what is due to our own characters and to have the prudence to keep it ranking in its depository, his own heart.

Looking, sir, on the political struggles which have Looking, sir, on the political struggles which have and still continue to agitate this country, names oftener than things causing the rally, it is painful to witness the bitter fruits of error committed. No question of domestic policy settled, no particular principle finally established, every thing seems to be the sport of the hour, or of the majority temporarily in the ascendant. The national vessel, tossing on the waves of a rough sea, makes no political headway; rocking and visiting at the marky of the elements, the rear of and pitching at the mercy of the elements, the roar of waters and the howling of the tempest drown every voice; and the gallant crew who have weathered so voice; and the gallant clew who have weathered so many storms, and still are ready to stand by the ship to the last plank, are astounded to find all effort unavailing, all devotion futile; for mutiny and dissension stalk her quarter deck, and through jealousy or hate paralyze the experience and energy of the man called the command by her confiding and patriotic people. But, to drop the figure which evil times have but

too much familiarized to our minds, I ask, where are the ripe and rich fruits which were promised to the people in return for their confidence? Where are the evidences of that devotion to their interests and their honor, so freely and so frequently professed?
Where is the fulfilment of the pledges which party from time to time promises in the heat of contest, and forgets in the hour of triumph? Where are the moral and legislative reforms, the adherence to principle the correction of abuses, the strict application to legit mate legislation, repeatedly and solemnly promised?

Do we see consistency and steadiness maintaining their sway in the rush for office, or in the dusty race of the ambitious? Where, I ask, is the standard around which the people once more may rally? Is it at the Capitol? The ensign that each day floats over its Halls, and calls up the eloquent blood to the cheek of every true American who gazes at its stars, and remembers what triumphs it has won, waves, alas, over an arena where personal feuds overpower rapidle considerations. Where expedience or party observations. public considerations—where expediency or party objects, results in some remote district, or attachments to some distinguished but interested leader, animate debate and decide every question; where the great intowests of the public are lost in private animosities, and even the sacred, social bond of Union becomes the plaything of the fanatic, or the careless sport of an un-

occupied hour.

This, sir, is a lamentable picture, but I appeal to the country for its truth. A fearful responsibility rests upon this Congress, and, if I mistake not the signs of the times, a strict accountability will be demanded.— The startling fact cannot be concealed that we have been in session nearly four months, and as yet scarcely any measure of importance has been acted upon. unnoticed; nothing has been done for the permanent maintenance of the national credit; no steps taken to replenish an exhausted Treasury; the threatening aspect of our foreign relations and the almost defencepect of our foreign relations and the almost defence-less condition of the country seem unheeded or forgot-

Who, sir, is accountable for this criminal neglect? Who is responsible for this wanton waste of time? The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, (Mr. Fillmore,) has thought fit to charge this want of action upon the friends of the Administration. He has accused us of delaying the public

business by factious opposition.

This, sir, is a grave charge, and I, for one, must emphatically deny it. I will take, for instance, the debate upon this bill. I will analyze it, and ascertain clearly and fairly who is responsible for its impropriety; and then leave the country to judge between the friends of the Administration, and the majority in power on this floor.

I said, in the opening of my remarks, that I was compelled to participate in this discussion; I repeat, sir, that I am actually forced into a defence of myself and of the friends with whom it is my pride to insinuation. The Secretary of the Treasury did not act. For months we have in silence suffered personal express a wish to sell the bonds without notice. He malignity seemingly to exhaust itself. The display of party bitterness, which, with disgraceful distinctness, records the licentiousness of our assailants, has passed unheeded. It would now be met with the silent coolness of contempt, had not the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in his convultieman, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and sive effort to avoid responsibility, presumed to prefer Aeans. By his course, and by the temper he has a charge against us, amounting to moral treason to manifested, the country must judge why it is that the country, in withholding necessary supplies, and embarrassing the action of the Government.

What is the question now before the committee? The Secretary of the Treasury, pressed by the deplorable condition of the national finances, and by letters from the collector of customs at New York, had sent a communication to the Committee of Ways and Means, proposing that he be empowered to sell Government bonds for what they would bring, &c. The Chairman (Mr. Fillmore) has with-

gress, under any emergency, should, in time of peace, expressly authorize the sale of bonds below par, or rather at any price they might bring in a deranged money market. It was a question which admitted of serious lovestigation, and which deserved statesmanlike consideration. It was a new question, and one on which gentlemen of all parties might honestly differ in opinion. In mediately after the presentation of this amendment, the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Underwood,) a pure and highminded man, and an un-Underwood,) a pure and highminded man, and an undoubted Whig, expressed his dissent to the proposition. The gentlemen from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) with characteristic candor and manliness, followed in a very few remarks expressive of his disapprobation of the amendment, and of his fears that evil consequences might arise from it. He uttered not one word in disappropriate entry fany person or any party. word in disparage ..ent of any person or any party.— He impugned the motives of none. This, sir, was no party measure. It was essentially national in its character and objects. It was the authorizing of a loan, admitted by every member on this floor to be absolutely necessary to the Government. The only question on which gentlemen could differ was the de-tails of the bill; and the expression of those differences should have been made in a spirit of calmness and coursesy. But this statesmanlike course suited not the feelings nor the policy of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He, the next morning, rose in his place and delivered a speech evidently prepared and studied, which, for unfairness, bitter prepared and studied, which, for untainness, bitter party invective, insinuating charges, and groundles-assumptions, has never been equalled even in this detectable age of party reckles ness. He, sir, who, above all others, should stand aloof from party discussion, was the first to introduce it on this important patients. He sir, who should set an example of the party who should set an example of the party who should set an example. national measure. He, sir, who should set an example of moderation, and torbearance, and dignity, was the first to shout the war-cry of faction; and he it is, sir, who is justly chargeable with this whole debate; and, sir, I prefer this grave charge against that gentleman fearlessly, in his presence, and under the respot sibilities of my station.

language, in justification of the defence I am now tiful effusion, so becoming a chairman of the first making, for I am acting purely on the defensive. I committee of the House, and learn why it is and how

Mr. Fillmore's remarks:

"Mr F. could not conceive what was the object of the altacks which of late had almost daily proceeded from those said to be the peculiar friends of the President. So frequent had they been in that quarter, that he was almost induced to believe that there was a deadly game playing on that floor to sill one of the political parties here. If not, why this continual opposition from those gentlemen to all measures brought forward for the public service? Why did the party press throughout the country, under the control of the to cause the stock, hereafter to be issued, to be disposed of at the highest price which he can obtain for the same, on its being advertised a reasonable time for proposals; but no stock whatever shall be sold under par, except upon, and in pursuance of, a specific advertisement and in virtue thereof."—

Mr. PROFFIT said: Mr. Chairman, to say that I am deeply mortified at the course which this debate has taken, and that it is painful in the extreme to find myself compelled to participate in it, is but feebly to look to this; that they should take warning from the express the feelings with which I rise to address the course of these peculiar friends of the Administra-

Mr. PROFFIT continued: There, sir, is a specime of the concentrated venom with which the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means assails the friends of the Administration. It is not only a charge against those whom the gentleman is pleased to call the "peculiar friends" of the President, but an attack on the President himself; an intimation that, through his friends in this House, he interrupts and trustrates An occasional display of party feeling is excusable even in the national councils. An indulgent and intelligent constituency expects not perfection and infallibility in the representative chosen, amid the exfaction of Congress. Sir, I deny that any one of the Administration has, at any time of in any manner, delayed the progress of business by a factious opposition. I call, sir, upon the gentleman to

factious opposition. I call, sir, upon the gentleman to make good the charge thus wantonly made.

He says, too, that he believes we "are playing a deadly game on this floor to kill one of the political parties." Sir, I envy not the feelings of the man who could conceive a thought so execrable; and most sin cerely do I wish, for the honor of this House, that the chairman of one of its most important committees, who could harbor a suspicion so weakly wicked, could

far to forget what is due to our own characters and to the honor of the country as to engage in such designs it required no action from us. The gentleman and his friends are destroying themselves fast enough to gratify even their most deadly enemies. They seem to have been intently bent on committing political suicide from the moment they obtained power; and even now, in their delirium, they madly and ravingly rail at those who would stay the uplifted blow, or dash

the prison from their lips.

I call upon the gentleman to make good his asser tion that a party press throughout the country is unde the con rol of the Administration. I deny it; and more particularly do I deny that any part of the press at the instigation of the Administration or its friends, is mistepresenting the course of the majority on this floor, or improperly accusing it of delaying the public business. The gentleman and his friends are in a large majority; how comes it that little or nothing has been done? They have the presiding officer of this House; the control of every important committee officers of their own selection; a printer of their own choice; they hold undisputed command of the legislative power. They, at the extra session, could pass the bank bill in two or three hours, without amendment or debate; a bill, sir, appropriating millions of the public money, and grant ng exclusive privileges for twenty years. Political objects were then to be accomplished, and they could act with lightning speed; now, when the country demands action, they can or

will do nothing.

They then could pass a revenue bill, imposing taxes to the amount of millions, without the alteration of a word, and scarcely with even decent consideration. word, and scarcely with even decent consideration.—
Now, sir, they are powerless for good, and industriously active only in petty schemes and party policy.
They could then hurriedly pass a bankrupt bill, a bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, fortification and navy bills, &c. The same members compose this body; the friends of the Administration stood then upon the some ground they now occupy; and yet the gentleman says that we obstruct the public business.

The truth is, that he and some of his friends ar determined that nothing shall be done. They want excitement; it is the element in which they live, and the only one in which they can exist; and the only difficulty with them is, how they may best concea

their policy.

The gentleman feels the force of these truths The thunder-tones of the People, echoing from all quarters of the Union, have at last startled him and his friends from their fancied security, and, in the extremity of despair, he exclaims "that the peculiar friends of the President retard the public business more than both the other parties put together." Sir, to what weak and shallow devices will some men regentleman himself sneeringly called us a half a dozen npracticables. And now, sir, he attributes to six members the power to thwart two hundred and thirty

members the power to thwart two hundred and thirty-six, all anxiously bent on a speedy despatch of busi-ness. What very influential and powerful men must compose that "guard?" Why, sir, if it were to combine with the entire Opposition it would still be in a lean minority, and yet the gentleman ventures declarations such as I have just read! But the gentleman, not content with these unjusti-fiable assertions, and invenders, ways that

fiable assertions and inuendoes, says that the Com mittee of Ways and Means, though reluctantly ac quiescing in the views of the Secretary, have th it proper to guard against a sale of the bonds with-out notice, "so that the Administration might not have the opportunity of selecting its own favorites, and throw-ing the scales into their own hands." Sir, the respect due to this body prevents me from using the lan-guage of rebuke justly due the gentleman for this is a high-minded, honest man. And by what right does the gentleman intimate that the Administration the public business is delayed, or rather entirely arrested. And can any man of spirit, either in this House or in the country, expect that the friends of the Administration will submit to hear such language coming from such a source? Can any one attach blame to us for replying to it? Is it not rather an imperative duty to refute such charges, and exposthe authors of our present troubles, even in their naked deformity?

Sir, this task shall be mine; but before I proceed bring, &c. The Charman (Mr. Fillmore) has withheld this communication from the House, until a
final vote upon the Loan bill was about to be taken,
although it had been in his possession from the 11th
instant. He then proposed an amendment in unison
with the views of the Secretary.

This proposition changed the entire character of the
Loan Bill. It was a grave question whether Conmore surrous and the following from Mr. Fillmore researchers are the stack of the conduct of the gentleman at this and
the extra session, and give to the country the real authors of the mischievous policy pursued, I will read
one more extract from the gentleman's remarks; for,
as he has commenced the attack, I am determined to
put him on trial before the People.

Mr. Profert then read the following from Mr. Fill-

nore's remarks :

"We had tried one loan hill: and had listened to voice which counselled the House to consult public opinion and reduce the term it had to run to three years, and to raise the interest from five to six per cent.; and what was the consequence? The measure turned out an abortion. And now, if this bill also should prove an abortion, Mr. F. warned the Administration and the country that it had first been attacked by the peculiar friends of that Administration, and that it was lost in consequence. Let them charge the disastrous consequences which must follow—be they what they might, both to the Administration it self and to the country at large—on the heads of those who professed themselves to be the peculiar friends of the Administration.

"Mr. F. observed that, having said all that was ne "Mr. F. observed that, having said all that was necessary on this matter, he should defer, for the present, any remarks he had to offer on the general subject of this loan until the preliminaries of the measure should have been agreed on. If the House should refuse to adopt the bill, on the heads of the Administration itself and of its peculiar friends in that House be the consequences. The Committee of Ways and Means had done all they deemed to be due to the goods. country. They were not going to throw themselves between the Administration and that awful gulf which was yawning beneath it, while those who called them selves its peculiar friends were playing the demagogue

as the Government, who are murmuring at our doors, read that, and attribute the injustice done them to its; real authors, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and his "peculiar friends," who, crowding around him, listen with delight to the outpourings of his vindictive misrepresentations. Let the honest

It becomes my duty then, to quote the gentleman's | and unsuspecting people of all parties read this beau- | France, private couriers and governmental agents be will give the gentleman's own language, corrected, as It is that their best and dearest interests are sacrificed by partisan leaders.

Mr. Propert then read the following extract from And even now, sir, that I am exposing these things

by partisan leaders.

And even now, sir, that I am exposing these things to the country, hired letter-writers are fabricating falsehood to poison the public mind, and to conceal the real delinquents, and will doubtless charge me

with wasting the time of this House, and purposely misrepresent what I say in my own defence.

Sir, what must be situation of an Administration with such a head of the Committee of Ways and Means? How can it be expected to act efficiently with such an organ of communication between it and this House? How can it maintain the honor and this House? How can it maintain the honor and credit of the Government when its every effort is paralyzed by men who, under the garb of fairness, strike their envenomed daggers to its heart?

I will call the attention of the country to another temark of the gentlemen; for, deficient as he proves himself in courtesy, and prudence, and liberality of sentiment, he is even wanting in ingenuity to conceal his real enmity to the Administration. tleman says:

"The Committee of Ways and Means had shown as much regard to the honor and credit of the Govern-ment as any finance committee that had preceded them; and in fact they had been induced to offer the bill before the committee only by the extreme urgency of the Administration itself."

There, sir, is the incautious admission of the gen-There, sir, is the incautious admission of the gentleman himself; an admission that we are indebted to the earnest, pressing, anxious solicitation, and repeated importunity of the Administration for having any loan bill presented to us. This accounts for the criminal delay which has astonished the nation on a matter of such vital importance. The Secretary of the Treasury, as we all know, has, from the commencement of the session, urged upon our attention the deplorable condition of the Treasury. He has repeatedly warned us of the consequences of delay. Message after message has been sent us on the sub-Message after message has been sent us on the sub-ject, not only from the Secretary, but from the Presi-Ject, not only from the Secretary, but from the Presi-dent: and now that the emergency is no longer avoid-able; when the Treasury notes of the Government are selling below par; when a large amount of them have been actually protested for non-payment; when they who have loaned large sums to the Government to protect its honor are besieging your doors, and supplicating a return of the money they generously ad-vanced to its necessities, then, and only then, the chairman of the committee is aroused from his lethargy. And even now he informs us that he presents this bill "enly at the urgent solicitations of the Adminis-tration," taking good care to make, at the same time, a party speech, replete with insinuations against the Administration and its friends.

How have the Chairman of the Committee of Ways

nd Means and his "peculiar friends" been amusing themselves during the four months that have elapsed since we met? He has the eye of the Speaker and the support of his political frien is whenever he chooses the support of his positical frien is whenever he chooses to engage the one or ask for the other. But he has been engaged in the reputable and highly important business of "retrenchment," as they vauntingly call it, and which in reality is nothing but wasteful expenditure. Weeks have been spent in dispensing with the services of two clerks, four pages, one or two messenge's, and waiters, and gravely debating whether the seats we now occupy, or benches, or no seats at all, are most befitting grave legislators. The gentleman took very great interest in these matters, doubtless conceiving them of infinitely more importance than the wants of the Treasury or the annoying ance than the wants of the Treasury or the annoying importunities of the Secretary. And even after this House had formally resolved that they could dispense with these pages, messengers, &c., and members were congratulating themselves on the vast amount saved congratulating the country, a resolution was introduced declaring that the pages, messengers, &c., should be retained during this session. I would ask the gentleman if the friends of the Administration countenanced this petty legislative farce?
I will presently contrast the acts of the gentleman

with those of the friends of the Administration. At present I will notice one other subject which he has thought fit to allude to. He says "that one Loan Bill has been tried, and

that it had failed because the term of the loan was limited to three years." And he further says "that a voice had been listened to, advising this limitation of

time, as consulting public opinion."

Let the gentleman inform us what voice it was he listened to. There may be a voice which whispers in his ear, and which does not speak the voice of the People. I deny that public opinion had any thing to do with the reduction of the time allotted for the loan. The People are willing to let your loan bills run any length of time necessary for the obtaining of the money for legitimate Government purposes. But would you believe, sir, would the country believe, that this gentleman who complainingly speaks of the limitation to three years, and laments its consequences,

Mr. Proffit said : Yes, sir, I am sure of it I hold in my hand the amendment which reduced the loan to three years. It was handed to me by a clerk of the House, endorsed with the name of Mr. Fillmore as the mover. And yet, sir, that gentleman complains that this very reduction, made at his instance and vo-ted for by him, was the cause of the failure to obtain the loan authorized at the extra session; and he now takes us to task, because we will not bow to his command, and sell the bonds of the Government to the

Mr. FILLMORE here rose and said, that he offered the amendment limiting the loan to three years by order of the Committee of Ways and Means; and that, if he mistook not, Mr. Gilmer proposed the

mendment in committee.
Mr. Gilmer said that if the gentleman undertook to report him, he would thank him to do so correctly; he did not make the motion.]

[ To be continued]

From the Savannnh Georgian.

THE POST OFFICE IN THE OLDEN TIME. It is somewhat of an unsettled point with historians, as to whom we are indebted for the institution of the letter post. The necessity of such establishment in every extended Government, and the obvious advantages resulting therefrom, mu-t have caused their intages resulting therefrom, mu-t have caused their introduction close on the foot-prints of civilization and refinement. The Post Office system, as we enjoy it, however, is the result of modern knowledge and improvement, and has greatly enlarged every beneficial feature which pertained to more ancient plans. Da-rius, King of Persia, established a line of posts for his private use, having relays of men and hoises stationed at proper points along the great roads of his kingdom, so that intelligence could be easily commu-nicated from its extreme boundaries to the capital.— The Emperor Augustus, of Rome, also instituted posts, after very nearly the same manner as the Persian monarch. Various improvements were, however, adopted by Augustus and the Emperors who succeeded him, which greatly enhanced the value of the Post as an agent of government, either for the surveillance

of its subject, or for the transmission of its orders.

The earliest notice of such a convenience in m dern times, occurs in the thirteenth century, when the students of the University of Paris established various, though rather uncertain lines of communication with their several families and friends. The E glish Universities soon followed the example of the French students; and these seats of learning, heavy with age, and venerable with the gathered wisdom of ages, gave birth to a scheme, which binds together the most distant members of the human family in affectionate com-munion, and preserves from blight and anguish the opes and hearts of generations of mankind.

In 1464, Louis XI. of France established by royal ordinance, posts for the use of the court, and for po-litical purposes only. It is uncertain when Posts were introduced into England. That then existed in the reign of Elizabeth, is evident, from the fact that, in 1581, there was a chief Postmaster there; and the office of "Postmaster for for ign parts," was esta-blished by James I. who placed at its head Mathew de l'Equester. Charles I. was the first English monarch, who determined to annex the post office as a department of revenue to the government, and for this purpose established in 1635 under the management of Thomas Withering a letter "office for Eng-land and Scotland." Intestine troubles, soon ripening into civil war, prevented the advantages which would naturally have grown out of this scheme; though Cromwell took it up with great spirit, and effected some judi ious measures in its management. The Commonwe len Parliament confided it to the care of Attorney General Prideax, who was immediately able to save £7000 per annum. In 1649 he

ing the only letter messengers. In 1626 Count de Taxes established posts in Germany, which proved so useful that the Emperor adopted them as part of the machinery of government, and gave the Count, as a testimony of his favor, the office of Postmaster for life.

From these points, the system of posts was gradually extended over Europe. International laws and facilities followed; though even in England it was a long while before the introduction of those improvements, which the peculiar and confidential nature of such a conveyance required. Most of the present features of the English system were originated and matured since the revolution.

## Twenty=Sebenth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE

WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1842. The PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a com nunication from the War Department, in compli-ince with a resolution of the Senate, transmitting a copy of the proceedings of the court of inquiry, called at the request of Lieutenant Colonel De Russey, relative to complaints against him for the man-ner in which he procured the supply of stone for the

ner in which he procured the supply of stone for the works at the Rip Raps.

Mr. BUCHANAN presented petitions from the counties of Northampton, Schuylkill, and Philadelphia, asking that the duty on foreign iron may be restored to what it was in 1839; memorials from the counties of Alleghany, Lebanon, Burks, Susquehannah, and Lancaster, attributing all the difficulties under which the country now labors to the Compromise act, and asking that it may be repealed, and that act, and asking that it may be repealed, and that there may be a proper re-adjustment of the tariff with a view to the protection of domestic industry; also a memorial from Northampton county, asking that the progress of the Compromise act may be arrested, so far as relates to iron act may be arrested, so far as relates to iron and coal, that those articles may be protected against foreign competition; and the memorial of the Pennsylvania society for the aboli-hment of slavery, the relief of free negroes unlawfully held in bondage, relief of free negroes unlawfully held in bondage, and the improvement of the condition of the African race, stating their apprehensions that an increase of the territory of this country would be highly detrinental to our prosperity as a nation, and therefore remonstrating against the admission of Texas or any other foreign power into the Union.

Mr. WRIGHT presented a petition from thirty persons and firms of the city of New York, represented the presented as persons and the presented as the p

senting themselves as manufacturers of brushes and the importers of materials connected with their manu-

factures, asking for protection.
Mr. TALLMADGE presented a petition from Al bion, Orleans county, New York, praying for an abo-lition or a modification of the franking privilege, a reduction of postage on letters, and the regu-lation of the postage on newspapers according to their size; several memorials from the owners, mas ters, and pilots of steamboats, towboats, and other river craft on the Hudson river, asking for the erection of a light-house at Tappan Bay; also, a memorial from the city of New York, signed by importers and dealers in foreign goods. He remarked that he was happy on this occasion, in being made the organ for presenting this communication from importers and dealers in foreign goods. gentlemen had been in favor of what was called free trade, that was, a trade free from any kind of reciprocity from other nations, but who were now asking protection for the manufactures of our own country.

He agreed that nothing except the tariff of duties which they prayed for, would be sufficient to regulate which they prayed for, would be sufficient to regulate the currency of the country. There was no system which could be adopted on the part of the Government—whether it be a National Bank or a Board of Exchequer—that could, of itself, furnish a uniform Exchequer—that could, of itself, furnish a uniform currency and regulate exchanges, without such a tariff on imports as was prayed for by the memorialists. This was the first thing to regulate the currency and exchanges; he meant a tariff of duties which should furnish ample revenue for the economical wants of the Government, and, at the same time, make a proper discrimination for the purpose of affording protection to the domestic industry of the country; not to manufactures exclusively, but labor generally. He would not enter into the question whether a National Bank would be the best question whether a National Bank would be the best means, but, as a practical man—a National Bank be-ing out of the question—he would say that a tariff for revenue, in his judgment, coupled with the Exche-quer plan, would afford the relief so much desired by

he country.

Mr. CRITTENDEN presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, instructing the Sena-tors and requesting the Representatives from that State to use their best exertions to procure an ap-propriation for the removal of the obstructions in the Western waters; also the resolutions of the Legis-lature, proposing certain amendments to the Consti-tution of the United States, most of them similar to

those heretofore proposed by Mr. Clay.

Mr. BUCHANAN said that he was absent last week when the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) left the body; and he regretted that he had done so before the final question was taken on his resolu-tions. However, he hoped that they would be call-ed up at an early day by his successor, (Mr. Crittenden.) with a view to an early disposition of them.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, condemning the policy of Distribution, and requesting their representatives and in-structing their Senators to use their influence to effect

a repeal of the law distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States; also, the resolutions of the same body calling the attention of Congress to the necessity and importance of making an immediate appropriation for the defence of the seahast of the State of Maine.

Mr. MANGUM presented a memorial from North

Carolina, complaining of the desecration of the Sab-bath by the transportation of the mails 1pon that day, and declaring that the custom ought not to be tolerat ed or continued. He also submitted the following re solution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be in

conomy, and with neatness, accuracy, and despatch. Mr. PRENTISS, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill entitled "An act in addition to an act to

promote the progress of the useful arts."

On the motion of Mr. SEVIER, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office inquire into the expediency of amending the act for the organization of the Post Office Department, and providing more effectually for the settlement of the ac

Mr. MERRICK presented a memorial from jewellers of the city of Baltimore, praying for a reduction of the duties on foreign jewellery, etc. to two per cent., which, they state, will prevent smuggling.

A large number of private bills were received from the House, and referred to the appropriate committees, the titles of which will be given when shall come up in their order upon the calendar.

The bill to confirm certain land claims in the State of Louisiana was ordered to a third reading.

The Loan bill was taken up for consideration, when
Mr. WRIGHT concluded his remarks in opposi-

ion to the bill,

Mr. WALKER proposed an amendment, pledging the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, distinct ly, separately, and inviolably, to the payment of th principal and interest of the stock heretofore issued under the Loan law of last session, and the stock which is to be issued in pursuance of the bill now before the Senate, and suspending the operation of the Distribution act for that purpose. He exhorted Senators to come forward, before it should be too late, inasmuch as they were satisfied that the bill must cease should the duties go above twenty per cent., and unite with the Democratic Senators in restoring that source of revenue to maintain the honor and credit of the coun-

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, opposed the amendment, and replied to some remarks heretofore submitted by the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. ALLEN rejoined.

Mr. BUCHANAN then obtained the floor, but

without proceeding with his remarks, gave way to Mr. ARCHER, on whose motion the Senate went into an Executive session; and after some time spens therein, the doors were opened, and it adjourned

From the Portland Advertiser. THE LAND BILL. It will be seen that the President has recommended

-not, as some of the papers say, the repeal of the Land Bill, but a suspension of its operations until the present exigencies of the country are relieved. This recommendation is put on the double ground that a

NOTICE

Of the discontinuance of the Public Land Office at BUCYRUS, in the State of Ohio.

NDER the provisions of the second section of an act of Congress, approved on the 12th of June, 1840, which declares " that whenever the quantity of public land remaining unsold in any land district shall be reduced to a number of acres less than one hun-dred thousand, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the Land Office of such district; and if any land in any such district shall remain unsold at the time of the discontinuance of a Land Office, the same shall be subject to sale at some one of the existing Land Offices most convenient to the district in which the Land Office shall have been dis-

district in which the Land Office shall have been discontinued, of which the Secretary of the Treasury
shall give notice."

Notice is accordingly hereby given that, in the prosecution of his duty, under the above section, the Secretary of the Treasury has advised this office that the
Land Office at BUCYRUS, in the State of Ohio, is to be
discontinued by law, and the lands in said district, remaining unsold at the time of the discontinuance, are to be thereafter subject to sale at the Land Office at Lima, in the same State.

Lands remaining unsold and unappropriated by

law, and subject to private entry, within the limits of the district of Bucyrus, will cease to be subject to en-try as heretofore at that office from the date of the receipt of this notice; and the Land Officers at LIMA will give further notice of the day on which they will be prepared to receive applications for entries of any such lands.

E. M. HUNTINGTON.

Commissioner GENERAL LAND OFFICE, April 4, 1842. April 6 - law6w

DR. T. G. EVANS' AMERICAN VEGETA

T is fair to conclude that every man will speak in high terms of his own productions; but, with regard to this prompt and powerful worm destroyer, the proprietor has only to say, give it a triat, and the result will show you how much it is entitled to its distinguished name. If worms be the cause of complaint, a fair trial of this medicine will soon decide the fact.

the tact.

It is compounded of pure vegetable ingredients and may be depended on as being both safe and certain For sale by J. & W. YOUNG,

Sole agents for the District, two doors east of Gadsby

L ANE & TUCKER, Merchant Tailors, have now the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the Public generally the arrival of their Spring and Summer Goods, direct from New York, of the latest importations—comprising a general assortment of the most fashionable Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings; among which will be found some rare and beautiful articles for Coats, Pantaloons, and Vests, never before offered in this city.

CREMONA VIOLIN.—W. FISCHER has just received for sale and local translations. ranted genuine, and made by the celebrated Stradia gus. Price only \$100. The owner's continued sick ness prevents him from using it, otherwise it could not be purchased for \$500.

TUDGE UPSHUR ON THE CONSTITU-J TION.—A Brief Inquiry into the true Nature and Character of our Federal Government; being a Review of Judge Story's Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, by Judge Upshur, Secretary of the Navy, 1 volume of 132 pages. Just received for sale by

F. TAYLOR. ceived for sale by

BERNARD HOOE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL AGENT. HAVING removed from Alexandria, D. C., to this city, has opened an office on 41-2 street, one door north from Pennsylvania avenue, and offers

is services to the public.

He will undertake the prosecution and manage ment of all claims before Congress, and the several public departments and offices of the Government; claims arising under treaties; the procuring of patent rights, and patents for land from the Patent and General Land Offices; and he will attend to all claims for revolutionary, invalid, or other pensions, and to all other business to be transacted in the District of Columbia, requiring the services of an attorney

Persons residing at a distance, who may not find convenient to visit Washington, can address him by letter, postage paid, and may be assured that all business intrusted to him shall receive the most promp and faithful attention.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., March 23.

DEASE'S CLARIFIED ESSENCE OF HORE-HOUND CANDY-Compounded of 25 of the most safe and salutary ingredients. The great repu tation of Pease's in imitable candy, for the speedy relief and cure of coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, croup, whooping cough, and difficulty of breathing, has increased the sales far beyond that of any remedy heretofore offered.

The undersigned, general agent of Messrs. Pear & Son, has just received, by the schooner President, a large supply of their Candy, which he sells to agents and venders on the same terms as the proprietors.—

Venders enclosing \$5 00 or upwards (free of postage) will have the Candy sent according to directions, and always rely on its being fresh and genuine.

mar 2

W. FISCHER.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, OR IN-DIAN PURGATION, manufactured under the immediate superintendence of WM. WRIGHT, the immediate superintendence of WM. WRIGHT. Health-established at Washington, D. C., Jan

One happy circumstance connected with using the Indian Vegetable Pills is, they are not only always the right medicine, always safe, and are always sure to do good; but it is absolutely impossible for them to Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be instructed to inquire into the practicability and expediency of causing the printing and engraving of the several Executive Departments to be done with greater few doses of the Indian Pills are administered, the sooner will the patient be restored to health and use fulness.

No family should be without them.
For sale by
mar 31-3t

J. & W. YOUNG,
2 doors east of Gadsby's.

J. & W. YOUNG. DRUGGISTS, (two doors east of Gadsby's,) re DRUGGISTS, (two doors east of Gadsby's,) respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are determined to be up with the times, and are prepared to sell Medicines, Fancy Articles, or any thing in their line of business, cheap for cash. A fresh supply of English, French, and American Perfumery, Linseed Oil, White Lead, and Window Glass, just received. Also, just received, a small lot of Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspectic Pills, mar 28-3t

CHALLENGE BLACKING.—W. FISCHER

J. Mason & Co., a large supply of their newly made
unequalled and inimitable Challenge Blacking, which
will be sold to the trade at the factory price at Stationers' Hall, the proprietor of which is the agent for
the District of Columbia.

STATIONERY, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. FOREIGN AND AMERICAN .- The sub cribers have constantly on hand an extensive assortnent of Foreign and American Stationery, of the finest qualities, and they are receiving, by each arrival from London and Paris, new varieties of the best Stationery articles of those cities.

They are also engaged in manufacturing almost

kinds of American Stationery, and particularly of BLANK BOOKS, Of the most durable kind, made from the finest lines

paper, and bound in a manner unequalled in this country for strength and durability. Books made by their predecessors upon the plan still followed, have been in use upwards of sixty years, without giving way, and any of their superfine books which may be ordered will be warranted to stand usage for that length

Orders from public offices, institutions, and individuals, will be attended to with promptness, and at fair rates. HOGAN & THOMPSON, No, 30 North 4th st., and No. 108. Chesnut, st., Philadelphia.

may 28-1y

Land Bill, but a suspension of its operations until the present exigencies of the country are relieved. This recommendation is put on the double ground that a tariff of duties higher than 20 per cent. is absolutely necessary, and that the land fund is needed as security for the public loans.

As to the first ground, we have heretofore expressed our decided preference for a suspension of the distribution rather than that the country should not enjoy the benefit of an effective tariff. We are still of the same opinion. As security for a loan, we believe the land fund is unnecessary, and would be inefficient.

A NEW ARTICLE.

STEPHEN'S INSTANTANEOUS BLACK in the public is the property of writing immediately black. It is the purest black ing immediately black. It is pure present the public; it has no sediment, and forms no incrustation about the pens or ink-no'der, and flows with remarkable facility. It is put up in stone jugs, the smallest of which serves as an ink stand—for sale, wholesale and retail, only at Station er's Hall. A NEW ARTICLE. er's Hall.

MEDICAL NOTICE.—To the Sick and afficited with Disease.—The Subscriber prepares medicines that will cure the following diseases: Cancer; without cutting it; Consumption, Deafness, and all diseases of the Ears; Piles and Fistula; Scrofula, commonly called the Kings' Evil; Stone and Gravel; Asthma; White Swellings; Dyspepsia; Rheumatisms; Gout; Bronchetis; Inflammations of the Liver and Lungs, Inflammatory Sore Throat; Inflammations of the Eyes; Fevers and Agues; Ulcers of the Legs, or any Eruptions of the Skin, and Diseases of Women.

Dr. PURCELL has, by indefatigable labor, for years, over fires, glasses, and retorts, with great expense, made the greatest discovery for the preservation of the lives of men, from the awful and extermit nating diseases of the Plague and Yellow Fever, that was ever made by any man or nation to the present day. Lavoisier was the greatest chemist that France has produced, and he was a great chemist indeed. Sir Humphrey Davey was the greatest chemist that England has produced. These great men, and all the chemists that ever came before them, have been looking and laboring for the medicine that Providence was pleased to reveal to me for the preservation of the lives of his creatures. This invaluable medicine is a preventive and a specific in Plague, Yellow Fever, Small Pox, and all contagious diseases in nature.

A man by taking a table spoon full of the medicine in the morning, fasting, may go into an hospital where people are dying with the Plague or Yellow Fever.—He may take the sick man by the hand, and turn him in his bed, and shall not take the disease—and if the strength of the patient is not exhausted the medicine will cure him. This is the first public notice I have given of the discovery of this medicine, and I do not intend to offer it for sale at present, as every one knows the weather at this season of the year puts an end to the awful effects of the Yellow Fever.

knows the weather at this season of the year puts an end to the awful effects of the Yellow Fever.

My object at present is to inform the public, that in case the disease should return the next year, that the

people may be informed that there is a medicine, as above described, to be had. I would advise Captains above described, to be had. I would advise Captains and Merchants trading to the countries where the Plague or Yellow Fever is prevalent, to take some of my medicine with them. I also prepare medicines that will effectually cure Hydrophobia, or the bite of any rabid animal—or the bite of the most poisonous snakes, if applied in time.

Dr. P. can destroy any of the fatal poisons, and their deleterious effects, that can be obtained from Animal, Vegetables or Minerals. I can also deprive all the Corrosive Acids of their poisonous and deleterious effects in an instant.

rious effects in an instant.

NO IMPOSTER CAN COUNTERFEIT
THIS MEDICINE.—I gave this medicine to Dr.
Hare, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Philadelphia—a gentleman I consider a first rate Chemist, to see if he could analyze it and ascertain its component parts. He tried all the tests that could be tried, and could not ascertain its component parts.—
Nor is it in the power of any man to ascertain the component parts of this medicine except the pro-

prietor.
The above Medicines are to be had by application to Dr. PURCELL, Jefferson street, Georgetown, dec 7-6m

CARD—J. H. BROLASKEY, Merchant Tailor of Philadelphia, respectfully informs his customers residing in the city of Washington, that he has received, direct from his agents, in London and Paris, the Spring and Summer Fashions, with an extensive assortment of the finest and most approved goods now worn. Also, real West of England cloths, wool-dye worn. Also, real West of England cloths, wool-dye black, brown, Prussian, green and London smoke golden olive, claret and bronze, of beautiful shades—French twilled habit cloths, of very light texture—single milled doeskin diagonal—ribbed and serpentine cassimeres, and fancy vestings, of light material—silk cachmerots, bombazeens—linen drills, gambroons, and fancy pantaloon stuffs—satin and silk vestings, adapted to the approaching seasons.

The above goods will be made to order at 20 percent below the usual prices, for cash or approved credit. Any gentleman wishing to send an order for

dit. Any gentleman wishing to send an order for clothing, can have his measure taken by any tailor on a sheet of paper, stating what kind of articles he wants, and I will guarantee the safe delivery of them. PRICES.

Extra superfine dress or frock coat, from \$20 to \$28 \$6 to \$10 \$3 to \$6 \$3 to \$5 single or double-milled cass. pants. satin vest, from White drilling pants, from \$3 to \$

J. H. BROLASKEY,

190 Chestnut st. Philadelphia.

OR SALE-A pair of excellent HORSES, well matched, strong and sound.

Also, a BUGGY, with leather top, and new haress, for single horse.

Also, a HAY PRESS, for packing hay in bales for

THOMAS ALLEN. Washington, March 8, 1842.-3t

FARM FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers for sale his farm at Belts-vill's, Prince George's county, Md., consisting of about TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES. It is situated on the Baltimore and Washington railroad, at the Beltsville depot, twelve miles from the latte fore convenient to this market. It consists of wood land, me dow, and upland, the latter capable of producing an 1 is now bearing excellent crops of coin and tobacco, and the meadow, in good seasons, producing 50 to 60 tons of hay. The farm is well supplied with water, and has upon it a house and barn. The rail road div des the meadow from the upland.

I will sell also my stock upon it, consisting of hors cattle, Berkshire hogs, &c. THOMAS ALLEN.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1841, LAND AND MILLS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has ninety-five acres of land, a small dwelling house on it, a good spring of soft water within 50 feet of the door, 130 or 40 bearing apple trees, all grafted fruit, bell pears, plumbs, peach trees, and currants, sufficient for any family use.—
Also, a grist mill, with two run of stones, and a saw-mill, 27 by 53, with two run of saws in it, and an excellent stand for a cotton or wollen factory, or other machinery, situated on Grand river, in the township of Harpersville, Ashtabula county, and State of Ohio, which he will sell cheap for cash—a part in hand, the residue on a short credit.
mar 16-11t\* GEORGE SCHELLENGER.

NEW MUSIC.—Just received the following piece of New Music at the old established store, third door east of 12th street, P. A.

My Bark is out upon the deep, by G. P. Morris. What is it alls thee, heart of mine? I wandered by the brook side, words by Milne. Operatic Gems, a collection of Italian airs from the works of Donizette, Mercadante, &c. Downe's Quick Step, with handsome vignette.

entered for importation or exportation, according to the article 6 of the Convention of the 11th of April, 1839, between the United States and Mexico, and the act of Congress of June 12th, 1840.

act of Congress of June 12th, 1840.

The owners of said Certificates of the Treasury
Department of the United States, for the above sum
of 47,000, purposing to make a visit in Europe, will
sell either said amount in its totality or in sums to suit purchasers, on accommodating terms, for silver or gold. Offers to be addressed through the post office gold. Offers to be addressed through the post offers to S. H. & Co. In case of parity of offers, members of Congress shall be preferred. Offers received until the 15th inst.

S. H. & Co. WASHINGTON, D. C. March 2, 1842.

mar 2-10t MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—To give those gentlemen an opportunity to possess a copy of hat estimable work, McCULLOCH'S COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY, the publisher has left a few copies for that purpose at Stationer's Hall, only until

next Saturday. W. FISCHER. SPRING FASHION, 1842.—O. FISH & CO will introduce the New York "Spring Fashions for gentlemen's hats this day. Brown's Hotel, 2 doors west of the main entrance.

mar 3-3tif WASHINGTON HOUSE, No. 223 Chesnut w street, next door to the Masonic Hall, Philadelphia. H. T. HARTWELL, Proprietor. This new and splendid house is now open, and fitted up in the most fashionable style for the accommodation of gen-

tlemen and families.

The location for health and convenience, to places of fashionable resort or business, has no superior; while the parlors, dining-rooms, and chambers, will bear comparison with any similar establishment in the The ladies will find in it all the quiet and elegance

The ladies will find in it all the quiet and elegance of a stately private mansion, and the gentlemen every divary that may be expected from a hotel of the first class in the city of Philadelphia.

The proprietor hopes, by his exertions, to merit a liberal patronage for the Washington House, and to give entire satisfaction to all who may honor it with heir company.